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EXAMINER

DESHPANDE, KALYAN K

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

3623

DATE MAILED: 03/28/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/931,936	Applicant(s) LIN ET AL.	
	Examiner Kalyan K. Deshpande	Art Unit 3623	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 January 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-25 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-25 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 20 August 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Introduction

1. The following is a final office action in response to the communications received on January 11, 2006. Claims 1-25 are now pending in this application. Claims 1, 4, 9, 12, 14, and 19 have been amended.

Response to Amendment

2. Applicants' amendments to claims 1, 4, 9, 12, 14, and 19 are acknowledged. Examiner withdraws the claim objections. Examiner also withdraws 35 U.S.C. § 112 rejections and 35 U.S.C. § 101 rejections.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicants' arguments filed January 11, 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant argues i) Lidow fails to teach "taking into account stocking statuses, order statuses, and distribution statuses of the clients and suppliers, price variations and workflows of the clients" and ii) Examiner's official notice of "running a batch operation for capacity and material demand forecasting" is improper.

Applicant's arguments regarding Lidow failing to teach "taking into account stocking statuses, order statuses, and distribution statuses of the clients and suppliers, price variations and workflows of the clients" with respect to claims 1-25 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection as necessitated by amendment.

Examiner notes the following discussion of Official Notice taken from the MPEP:

To adequately traverse such a finding, an applicant must specifically point out the supposed errors in the examiner's action, which would include stating why the noticed fact is not considered to be common

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knowledge or well-known in the art. See 37 CFR 1.111(b). See also *Chevenard*, 139 F.2d at 713, 60 USPQ at 241 ("[I]n the absence of any demand by appellant for the examiner to produce authority for his statement, we will not consider this contention."). A general allegation that the claims define a patentable invention without any reference to the examiner's assertion of official notice would be inadequate. If applicant adequately traverses the examiner's assertion of official notice, the examiner must provide documentary evidence in the next Office action if the rejection is to be maintained. See 37 CFR 1.104(c)(2). See also *Zurko*, 258 F.3d at 1386, 59 USPQ2d at 1697 ("[T]he Board [or examiner] must point to some concrete evidence in the record in support of these findings" to satisfy the substantial evidence test). If the examiner is relying on personal knowledge to support the finding of what is known in the art, the examiner must provide an affidavit or declaration setting forth specific factual statements and explanation to support the finding. See 37 CFR 1.104(d)(2). If applicant does not traverse the examiner's assertion of official notice or applicant's traverse is not adequate, the examiner should clearly indicate in the next Office action that the common knowledge or well-known in the art statement is taken to be admitted prior art because applicant either failed to traverse the examiner's assertion of official notice or that the traverse was inadequate. If the traverse was inadequate, the examiner should include an explanation as to why it was inadequate. (MPEP § 2144.03(C))

First, Applicant has not "specifically point[ed] out the supposed errors in the examiner's action, which would include stating why the noticed fact is not considered to be common knowledge or well-known in the art." Applicant's broad request for references to support Examiner's statements of Official Notice amounts to nothing more than an unsupported challenge. For these reasons, "running a batch operation for capacity and material demand forecasting" is taken to be admitted prior art because Applicant's traversal was inadequate. Furthermore, Examiner submits Huang et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6151582) as evidence to support that Official Notice was properly taken. Huang et al. teach the use of batch processing in capacity and material demand forecasting (see column 37 lines 1-2 and column 60 lines 6-44; where batch policies can be set and are used in replenishing inventories).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

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4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lidow (U.S. Patent No. 6889197).

As per claim 1, Lidow teaches:

A capacity and material target forecasting system used in SCM (Supply Chain Management) of manufacturing industries in which the clients end and the suppliers end are communicated via the Internet, which comprises:

a computer readable medium, which stores data for making the capacity and material target forecast including at least:

a capacity demand module, which determines the capacity demand according to a product order given from a client end (see col. 13 lines 11-21; where customers submit their orders and the server consolidates the orders into supplier part numbers resulting in the customer (capacity) demand);

a material demand module, which determines the material demand according to a material purchasing order sent to a supplier in accordance with the capacity demand (see col. 13 lines 39-42; where the supply chain server analyzes the customer demand with the

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available supply the suppliers have. This analysis determines the material demand for the suppliers); and

a capacity and material demand reporting module, which executes computation of the capacity and material plan through an enterprise resource plan for a decision-maker's reference (see col. 12 lines 38-46; where the Planning Module is responsible for matching the customer demand with a source of suppliers. This data is tracked and managed in daily management reports generated by the system); and

a capacity and material target forecasting module including at least:

a capacity and material demand forecasting unit, which takes into account stocking statuses (see column 11 lines 24-45; where system accounts for customers and suppliers product stocks), order statuses (see column 11 lines 45-55; where the order management module allows customers the ability to check order status), and distribution statuses of the clients and suppliers (see column 11 lines 55-67 and column 12 lines 1-36; where product distribution amongst suppliers and actual shipping information is available. Distribution status includes production distribution and actual shipping (see Specification page 5)), price variations (see column 23 lines 18-67 and column 24 lines 1-67; where the system calculates price variations and reconciles them) and workflows of the clients (see column 12 lines 38-67; where planning is done based on workflow triggers generated from the clients' end), uses

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a supply chain management software to generate trading data, performs forecast for the capacity demand and the unconstrained material demand, then performs forecast for the capacity demand and the constrained material demand, generates a preliminary capacity and material demand forecasting report, and outputs a supply chain planning result through the supply chain management software according to the preliminary capacity and material demand forecasting report (see col. 12 lines 38-46 and 65-68, col. 13 lines 1-5 and 33-48 and col. 17 lines 49-51; where the system monitors trading data such as industry trends and commodity/product trends and the system takes inputs such as customer demand (quarterly or thirteen week forecasts) and the current capacity of suppliers which are managed in daily management reports. The system further determines a plan of matching the customer demand with the constraints on the suppliers and this plan is sent to suppliers.); and

a decision adjusting unit, which makes purchasing adjustment according to the preliminary capacity and material demand forecasting report and outputs an actual capacity and material demand report, which is sent to the supplier for adjusting the material demand (see col. 15 lines 7-42; where the actual capacity of suppliers is validated and capacity issues are resolved by sending a notification to suppliers and

customers, thereby allowing customers to abort or change their forecasts and these changes are reflected in the adjusted forecasts).

As per claim 1, Lidow fails to teach:

to run a batch operation

Official notice is taken that it is old and well-known in the art of software programming to execute programs in batch. The advantages of executing an operation in batch are that all of the data is processed in the same timeframe thereby enhancing production efficiency, all necessary system resources can be dedicated to executing the batch operation, and the execution can be done offline such that no users are affected by running the batch operation. For example, a system that organizes and prioritizes purchase orders can be run in batch in order to group purchase orders that require the same materials and labor, thus further enabling the organization of production orders. By running these purchase orders in batch offline, the data is organized to enhance efficiency (such that purchase orders requiring the same materials and labor can be run through production at the same time) and no users are interacting with the system thereby not affecting any users and more system resources are available to execute the batch operation. Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to one of ordinary skill in supply chain management to execute the operation in batch in order to organize the data to enhance production efficiency, allocate the necessary system resources to execute the batch operation, and not affect other users of the system by running the batch operation offline.

As per claim 2, Lidow teaches:

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The system of claim 1, wherein the client and the supplier are connected through the Internet and the business trades and information transmissions are performed through a B-to-B platform (see col. 26 lines 63-68, col. 27 lines 1-55, fig. 22 and fig. 24; where suppliers, customers, and banks can be connected via the Internet and all input from suppliers and customers, such as business trades and information transmissions, are performed on the supply chain server, where the supply chain server serves as a b-to-b platform).

As per claim 3, Lidow teaches:

The system of claim 1, wherein the trading data include one combination selected from the group comprising items, purchasing orders, production orders, actual shipping, open sales orders, on-hand stocks, BOM's (Bill Of Material), material related data, vendor source lists, and quotation of prices (see col. 12 lines 58-68 and col. 13 lines 1-5; where the trading data is customer forecasts (purchase orders), ad hoc orders (purchase orders), or current capacity information from the supplier (on-hand stocks)).

As per claim 4, Lidow teaches:

The system of claim 1, wherein the supply chain planning result outputted by the capacity and material demand forecasting unit is updated in the enterprise resource plan (see col. 17 lines 63-64, col. 18 lines 9-11, and col. 27 lines 43-55; where purchase orders and payment updates are maintained in the ERP system).

As per claim 5, Lidow teaches:

The system of claim 1, wherein the decision adjusting unit further allows a decision maker to adjust the purchasing plan (see col. 13 lines 49-66; where the system allows for planners to intervene to make any necessary adjustments).

As per claim 6, Lidow teaches:

The system of claim 1 further providing a GUI (Graphics User Interface) to perform forecasting operations (see col. 28 lines 1-14; where the planner support tool allows planners to manipulate forecast, demand, and supply data).

As per claim 7, Lidow teaches:

The system of claim 1, wherein the purchasing plan adjustment also performs different material resource plans according to a branch PIR (Planned Independent Requirement) (see col. 13 lines 42-45; where the supply chain server reassigns excess customer demand to a different supplier, thereby creating a different material requirement plan for the secondary supplier. The secondary suppliers serve as branches because they are other sources for material procurement.).

As per claim 8, Lidow teaches:

The system of claim 7, wherein the branch PIR takes into account the branch attributes and orientations (see col. 13 lines 45-48; where a secondary supplier is chosen based on customer's preferences or other algorithms).

As per claim 9, Lidow teaches:

A capacity and material target forecasting module in which the clients end and the suppliers end are communicated via the Internet used in the SCM for manufacturing industries to forecast an actual capacity and material demand according to a capacity

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demand and a material demand in order to minimize material stocks, which module comprises:

a capacity and material demand forecasting unit, which takes into account stocking statuses (see column 11 lines 24-45; where system accounts for customers and suppliers product stocks), order statuses (see column 11 lines 45-55; where the order management module allows customers the ability to check order status), and distribution statuses of the clients and suppliers (see column 11 lines 55-67 and column 12 lines 1-36; where product distribution amongst suppliers and actual shipping information is available. Distribution status includes production distribution and actual shipping (see Specification page 5)), price variations (see column 23 lines 18-67 and column 24 lines 1-67; where the system calculates price variations and reconciles them) and workflows of the clients (see column 12 lines 38-67; where planning is done based on workflow triggers generated from the clients' end), uses a supply chain management software to generate trading data, performs forecast for the capacity demand and the unconstrained material demand, then performs forecast for the capacity demand and the constrained material demand, generates a preliminary capacity and material demand forecasting report, and outputs a supply chain planning result through the supply chain management software according to the preliminary capacity and material demand forecasting report (see col. 12 lines 38-46 and 65-68, col. 13 lines 1-5 and 33-48 and col. 17 lines 49-51; where the system monitors trading data such as

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industry trends and commodity/product trends and the system takes inputs such as customer demand (quarterly or thirteen week forecasts) and the current capacity of suppliers which are managed in daily management reports. The system further determines a plan of matching the customer demand with the constraints on the suppliers and this plan is sent to suppliers.); and

a decision adjusting unit, which makes purchasing adjustment according to the preliminary capacity and material demand forecasting report and outputs an actual capacity and material demand report, which is sent to the supplier for adjusting the material demand (see col. 15 lines 7-42; where the actual capacity of suppliers is validated and capacity issues are resolved by sending a notification to suppliers and customers, thereby allowing customers to abort or change their forecasts and these changes are reflected in the adjusted forecasts).

As per claim 9, Lidow fails to teach:

to run a batch operation

This limitation is recited in claim 1 of this invention and is addressed in the rejection of claim 1; therefore the same rejection applies to this claim.

As per claim 10, Lidow teaches:

The module of claim 9, wherein the capacity demand is determined according to a product order given from a client end (see col. 12 lines 57-64; where the supply chain

server determines the capacity demand when it receives a customer's forecast from the customer).

As per claim 11, Lidow teaches:

The module of claim 9, wherein the material demand is determined according to a material purchasing order sent to a supplier in accordance with the capacity demand (see col. 15 lines 43-55 and col. 17 lines 49-51; where the capacity demand is analyzed and aggregated, then a purchasing plan is sent to the supplier. The material demand is the amount of product, capacity demand of the customer, required by the customer).

As per claim 12, Lidow teaches:

The module of claim 9, wherein the capacity demand and the material demand are communicated via the Internet and the business trades and information transmissions are performed through a B-to-B platform (see col. 26 lines 63-68, col. 27 lines 1-55, fig. 22 and fig. 24; where suppliers, customers and banks can be connected via the Internet and all input from suppliers and customers, such as business trades and information transmissions, are performed on the supply chain server, where the supply chain server serves as a b-to-b platform).

As per claim 13, Lidow teaches:

The module of claim 9, wherein the trading data include one combination selected from the group comprising items, purchasing orders, production orders, actual shipping, open sales orders, on-hand stocks, BOM's (Bill Of Material), material related data, vendor source lists, and quotation of prices (see col. 12 lines 58-68 and col. 13 lines 1-5; where

the trading data is customer forecasts (purchase orders), ad hoc orders (purchase orders) or current capacity information from the supplier (on-hand stocks)).

As per claim 14, Lidow teaches:

The module of claim 9, wherein the supply chain planning result outputted by the capacity and material demand forecasting unit is updated in the enterprise resource plan (see col. 17 lines 63-64, col. 18 lines 9-11, and col. 27 lines 43-55; where purchase orders and payment updates are maintained in the ERP system).

As per claim 15, Lidow teaches:

The module of claim 9, wherein the decision adjusting unit further allows a decision maker to adjust the purchasing plan (see col. 13 lines 49-66; where the system allows for planners to intervene to make any necessary adjustments).

As per claim 16, Lidow teaches:

The module of claim 9 further providing a GUI (Graphics User Interface) to perform forecasting operations (see col. 28 lines 1-14; where the planner support tool allows planners to manipulate forecast, demand, and supply data).

As per claim 17, Lidow teaches

The module of claim 9, wherein the purchasing plan adjustment also performs different material resource plans according to a branch PIR (Planned Independent Requirement) (see col. 13 lines 42-45; where the supply chain server reassigns excess customer demand to a different supplier, thereby creating a different material requirement plan for the secondary supplier. The secondary suppliers serve as branches because they are other sources for material procurement.).

As per claim 18, Lidow teaches:

The module of claim 17, wherein the branch PIR takes into account the branch attributes and orientations (see col. 13 lines 45-48; where a secondary supplier is chosen based on customer's preferences or other algorithms).

As per claim 19, Lidow teaches:

A capacity and material target forecasting method used in the SCM of manufacturing industries in which the clients end and the suppliers end are communicated via the Internet, which comprises the steps of:

using a supply chain management software to generate trade data by taking into account stocking statuses (see column 11 lines 24-45; where system accounts for customers and suppliers product stocks), order statuses (see column 11 lines 45-55; where the order management module allows customers the ability to check order status), and distribution statuses of the clients and suppliers (see column 11 lines 55-67 and column 12 lines 1-36; where product distribution amongst suppliers and actual shipping information is available. Distribution status includes production distribution and actual shipping (see Specification page 5)), price variations (see column 23 lines 18-67 and column 24 lines 1-67; where the system calculates price variations and reconciles them) and workflows of the clients (see column 12 lines 38-67; where planning is done based on workflow triggers generated from the clients' end),;

performing capacity demand and unconstrained material demand forecast according to the trade data and generating a preliminary material demand by taking into account stocking statuses (see column 11 lines 24-45; where system accounts for customers and suppliers product stocks), order statuses (see column 11 lines 45-55; where the order management module allows customers the ability to check order status), and distribution statuses of the clients and suppliers (see column 11 lines 55-67 and column 12 lines 1-36; where product distribution amongst suppliers and actual shipping information is available. Distribution status includes production distribution and actual shipping (see Specification page 5)), price variations (see column 23 lines 18-67 and column 24 lines 1-67; where the system calculates price variations and reconciles them) and workflows of the clients (see column 12 lines 38-67; where planning is done based on workflow triggers generated from the clients' end);

performing the capacity demand and the constrained material demand forecast according to the preliminary material demand and generating a preliminary capacity and material demand forecasting report (see col. 12 lines 57-65; where customer's quarterly or thirteen week forecasts (the capacity demand) and suppliers' capacity (material demand) is generated);

executing a branch PIR according to the preliminary capacity and material demand forecasting report and outputting a supply chain planning result through the supply chain management software (see col. 13 lines 42-45; where the supply chain server reassigns excess customer demand to a different supplier, thereby creating a different material requirement plan for the secondary supplier); and performing purchasing adjustment according to the preliminary capacity and material demand forecasting report and outputting an actual capacity and material demand report, which is then sent to a supplier to adjust the material demand (see col. 15 lines 7-42; where the actual capacity of suppliers is validated and capacity issues are resolved by sending a notification to suppliers and customers, thereby allowing customers to abort or change their forecasts and these changes are reflected in the adjusted forecasts).

As per claim 19, Lidow fails to teach:

to run a batch operation

This limitation is recited in claim 1 of this invention and is addressed in the rejection of claim 1; therefore the same rejection applies to this claim.

As per claim 20, Lidow teaches:

The method of claim 19, wherein the trading data include one combination selected from the group comprising items, purchasing orders, production orders, actual shipping, open sales orders, on-hand stocks, BOM's (Bill Of Material), material related data,

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vendor source lists, and quotation of prices (see col. 12 lines 58-68 and col. 13 lines 1-5; where the trading data is customer forecasts (purchase orders), ad hoc orders (purchase orders) or current capacity information from the supplier (on-hand stocks)).

As per claim 21, Lidow teaches:

The method of claim 19 further comprising the step of updating the supply chain plan result in the enterprise resource plan (see col. 17 lines 63-64, col. 18 lines 9-11, and col. 27 lines 43-55; where purchase orders and payment updates are maintained in the ERP system).

As per claim 22, Lidow teaches:

The method of claim 19, wherein the purchasing adjustment further allows a decision maker to adjust the purchasing plan (see col. 13 lines 49-66; where the system allows for planners to intervene to make any necessary adjustments).

As per claim 23, Lidow teaches:

The method of claim 19 further providing a GUI (Graphics User Interface) to perform forecasting operations (see col. 28 lines 1-14; where the planner support tool allows planners to manipulate forecast, demand, and supply data).

As per claim 24, Lidow teaches:

The method of claim 19, wherein the purchasing adjustment also performs different material resource plans according to a branch PIR (Planned Independent Requirement) (see col. 13 lines 42-45; where the supply chain server reassigns excess customer demand to a different supplier, thereby creating a different material requirement plan for

the secondary supplier. The secondary suppliers serve as branches because they are other sources for material procurement.).

As per claim 25, Lidow teaches:

The method of claim 24, wherein the branch PIR takes into account the branch attributes and orientations (see col. 13 lines 45-48; where a secondary supplier is chosen based on customer's preferences or other algorithms).

Conclusion

6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The following are pertinent to the current invention, though not relied upon:

Huang et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6151582) teaches a comprehensive supply chain management system.


Li et al. (U.S. Patent Publication No. 20020111819) teaches a commerce visibility network allows for the collection and distribution of real-time location and status information regarding the movement of goods and assets through a supply chain.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kalyan K. Deshpande whose telephone number is (571)272-5880. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8am-5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tariq Hafiz can be reached on (571) 272-6729. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


kkd


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